



Let Justice preside and Candour investigate.

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THE  
MISSISKOU STANDARD  
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EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,

BY

J. D. GILMAN,

To whom all Communications must be addressed; and if by mail, post paid.

## POETRY.

## FEMALE ATTIRE.

BY REV. S. W. FULLER.

Even the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit;  
which is in the sight of God of great price.

Yea, the worthless may flatter, the silly admire,  
When woman is dressed in her gaudy attire,  
When the gold on her bosom, & gems in her hair,  
Are the only rich treasures she cherishes there,

But the choicest of gems, and the richest of gold,  
May glow on a bosom all heartless and cold,  
And the frail sons of earth, would, thrones to possess,  
A brow sting with anguish, a heart with distress.

But the fairest of women, and wisest of them,  
Adorn with a brighter and far nobler gem;  
They clothe in a spirit all quiet and meek,  
As the glorious apparel that beauty should seek.

And the Eye, that looks down from the throne  
in the skies,  
Beholds and approves the superlative prize;  
And great in this sight is its price, we are told,  
Above the rich brilliant in casket of gold.

To the peace of that bosom & light of that brow;  
The hearts of the proudest and worstest how;  
For they feel that such beauty comes down from above,  
And lends the fair wearer the magic of love.



ANNO SECUNDO

## VICTORIAE REGINÆ.

## CAP. II.

An Ordinance for authorizing the Seizing and Detaining for a limited time of Gunpowder, Arms, Weapons, Lead, and Munitions of War.

WHEREAS it is necessary, during the Insurrection & Rebellion now existing within the District of Montreal, to prevent Gunpowder, Arms, Lead, or other materials for making or casting Musket Bullets, Weapons and Munitions of War, from being acquired by or conveyed to the disaffected and rebellious within this Province, Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, authorized to execute the commission of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the reign of her present Majesty intituled 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada.' And it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance it shall and may be lawful for any Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, or other person or persons whomsoever, by any of them authorized subject or subjects of her Majesty, to take possession of, seize and detain any gunpowder, arms, lead, or other material for making or casting musket bullets, weapons, and munitions of war in the possession of any person or persons whomsoever within this Province, save and except such as are or may be in the hands and possession of her Majesty's Forces or of her Majesty's officers, or of persons holding the same under the authority of her Majesty's Government and to enter in, into, and upon any dwelling house, building of any kind whatsoever, lands and tenements to search for the same, and there to seize, attach and detain the same, and that it shall be the duty of the Justice, Magistrate, or other person or persons by any of them authorized, so seizing or taking, or causing to be arrested and taken away, such gunpowder, arms, lead or other materials for making or casting musket bullets, weapons and munitions of war, to convey the same or cause the same to be conveyed to the Police office in the cities of Montreal and Quebec and Town of Three Rivers, respectively, and to the office of the Clerk of the Peace, in the Village of Sherbrooke, as the case may be, or to some Military Post within the said District respectively, and to deliver them there, to the end that the same may be secured and disposed of in manner as to the authorities civil or military then and there being may determine.

II. And be it further Ordained & Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that any person or persons who shall resist or otherwise impede any such Justice of the Peace, Magistrate, Peace Officer, or other person or persons, whomsoever, subject or subjects of her Majesty, in the due execution of the provisions of this Ordinance, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted on the oath of one witness before any Justice of the Peace, shall be committed to the common gaol without bail, or mainprize, for the space of three calendar months.

III. And be it further Ordained & Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that this Ordinance shall continue and be in force until the First day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Forty, and no longer; and provided always that it shall be competent for the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or person administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice of the Executive Council, to limit by Proclamation the duration of this Ordinance to a period within the said date.

IV. And be it further Ordained & Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that an Ordinance of this Province, made and passed in the first year of the reign of her Majesty, intituled, 'An Ordinance to declare and ascertain the period when the laws and Ordinances made and passed by the Governor, or person authorized to execute the Commission of Governor & Special Council of this Province, shall take effect,' be, and the same hereby is repealed as to this Ordinance only; and that this present Ordinance shall commence and have effect within the said Province, so soon as the Governor, or person authorized to execute the Commission of Governor of the said Province, shall have assented to and signed the present Ordinance.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, and duly passed in Special Council, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, the eighth day of November, in the second year of the reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By His Excellency's command.  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Special Council.

ANNO SECUNDO.

## VICTORIAE REGINÆ.

## CAP. III.

An Ordinance for the suppression of the Rebellion which unhappily exists within this Province of Lower Canada, and for the protection of the person and properties of her Majesty's faithful subjects within the same.

WHEREAS a traitorous conspiracy, for the subversion of the authority of her Majesty, and for the destruction of the Established Constitution and Government, hath unfortunately existed within this Province for a considerable time, and hath broken out in acts of the most daring and open Rebellion. And whereas his Excellency Sir John Colborne, Administrator of the Government of this Province, did lawfully, and by virtue of the authority in him reposed, by Proclamation, under his Hand and Seal at Arms, bearing date at the Government House, in the city of Montreal, the fourth day of this present month of November, declare Martial Law to be in force in the District of Montreal, in the said Province, and as well before as since the said declaration of Martial Law in the said Province, the said Rebellion did greatly extend inasmuch, that large bodies of armed Traitors, did openly array themselves, and make the most daring and violent attacks upon her Majesty's Forces, and upon other persons in authority, and committed the most horrid excesses and cruelties on the properties and persons of her Majesty's loyal subjects; and whereas the said Rebellion still continues to rage in said District of Montreal, and the parties therein concerned continue to desolate and lay waste the country, by the most savage and wanton violence, excess, and outrage, and the Civil Power is set at defiance, and the ordinary course of the justice and of the law of the land is stopped in the said District. And whereas it is expedient and necessary to provide a remedy for the speedy trial and punishment of persons offending in that behalf. Be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by his Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, authorized to execute the Commission of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted, and as-

sembled by virtue and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of her Majesty, intituled 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada.' And it is hereby Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that from and after the passing of this Ordinance, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor of the said Province, or the Person Administering the Government thereof, from time to time during the continuance of the said Rebellion, whether the ordinary courts of Justice shall, or shall not, at such time, be open, to issue his orders to all officers commanding her Majesty's Forces, and to all others whom he shall think fit to authorize in that behalf, to take the most vigorous and effective measures for suppressing the said Rebellion, in any part of the said District of Montreal, which shall appear to be necessary for the public safety, and for the safety and protection of the persons and properties of her Majesty's peaceable and loyal subjects, and to punish all persons, who, before the passing of this Ordinance, that is to say, since the first day of the present month of November, have been, or were, or hereafter may be, acting, aiding, or in any manner assisting in the said rebellion, or maliciously attacking the persons or properties of her Majesty's loyal subjects, in furtherance of the same according to Martial Law, either by death or otherwise, as to him shall seem expedient, for the punishment and suppression of all Rebels in the said District of Montreal, and to arrest and detain in custody all persons heretofore or now engaged in such Rebellion or suspected thereof, and to cause all persons so arrested and detained in custody, to be brought to trial, in a summary manner, by Courts Martial, to be assembled under such authority, and to be constituted in such manner, and of such description of persons as the said Governor, or Person Administering the Government of the said Province, shall, from time to time, direct, for all offences committed since the said first day of November, or hereafter to be committed, in furtherance of the said rebellion, whether such persons shall have been taken in open arms against her Majesty, or shall have been otherwise concerned in the said Rebellion, or in aiding, or in any manner assisting the same; and to execute the sentence of all such Courts Martial, whether of death or otherwise, & do all other acts necessary for such several purposes.

II. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no act of this Ordinance, or of the powers thereby granted, which shall be done in pursuance of it, shall be questioned in any of her Majesty's courts of justice in the said province.

III. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that if any person, who shall be detained in custody under the powers created by this Ordinance, shall sue forth a Writ of Habeas Corpus, it shall be a good and sufficient return to such Writ, that the party suing forth the same, is detained by virtue, and under the authority of this Ordinance, and that in answer to any such Writ of Habeas Corpus, it shall not be necessary to produce the body of the person or persons so detained in custody.

IV. Provided always, and be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that nothing in this Ordinance contained, shall be construed to take away, abridge, or diminish the acknowledged prerogative of her Majesty, for the public safety, to resort to the exercise of Martial Law against open enemies or Traitors, or any powers by law vested in the Governor or Person Administering the Government of the said province, or of any other person or persons whomsoever, to suppress Treason and Rebellion, and to do any act, warranted by law, for the purpose, in the same manner as if this ordinance had never been made, or in any manner to call in question any acts heretofore done for the like purposes.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by proclamation, under his Hand and Seal at Arms, from time to time, to extend all and every, the provisions of the present Ordinance, to any other Districts, or parts of this province, for such period or periods of time as to him may seem meet.

VI. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that this Ordinance shall continue and be in force until the first day of June next, & no longer.

VII. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, by the authority aforesaid, that

an Ordinance of this province, made and passed in the first year of the Reign of her Majesty, intituled, 'An Ordinance to declare and ascertain the period when the Laws and Ordinances made and passed by the Governor, or person authorized to execute the commission of Governor and Special Council of this province shall take effect,' be, and the same is hereby repealed, as to this Ordinance only; and that this present Ordinance shall commence & have effect within the said Province, so soon as the Governor or person authorized to execute the Commission of Governor of the said province shall have assented to and signed this present Ordinance.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, and duly passed in Special Council, at the Government House, in the city of Montreal, the eighth day of November, in the second year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By His Excellency's command.  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Special Council

ANNO SECUNDO

## VICTORIAE REGINÆ.

## CAP. IV.

An Ordinance to authorize the apprehension and detention of persons charged with High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, Misprision of High Treason and Treasonable practices, and to suspend, for a limited time, as to such persons, a certain Ordinance therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

WHEREAS, divers persons charged with High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, Misprision of High Treason and Treasonable practices, are detained in prison or in custody in this Province, and it is highly expedient and necessary that means should be provided for the more easily apprehending and more secure detention of such persons for a limited time, and of others who may be suspected or charged with such crimes: Therefore, for the better preservation of the peace and of the laws and liberties of this Province, be it therefore Ordained and Enacted by His Excellency the Administrator of the Government of this Province, authorized to execute the commission of the Governor thereof, by and with the advice and consent of the Special Council for the affairs of the said Province, constituted and assembled by virtue of and under the authority of an Act of the Parliament of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, passed in the first year of the Reign of Her present Majesty, intituled 'An Act to make temporary provision for the Government of Lower Canada,' and it is hereby Ordained and Enacted by the authority of the same, that all or any persons that are or shall be in prison or otherwise in custody in this Province at or upon the day of the making and passing of this Ordinance, or after, by any warrant for High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, Misprision of High Treason, or treasonable practices, may be detained in safe custody, without bail or mainprize, during the continuance of this Ordinance, and that no Judge or Justice of the Peace shall, during such continuance bail, or try any person or persons so committed, without an order from the Governor or Person Administering the Government of this Province, by and with the advice and consent of the Executive Council of the said Province, any Law, Ordinance, or Statute to the contrary notwithstanding.

II. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Ordinance of the Governor in Chief of this Province, made and passed by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council of the said Province, in the twenty fourth year of the Reign of His late Majesty, King George the Third, intituled, 'An Ordinance for securing the liberty of the subject, and for the prevention of imprisonment out of this Province,' in so far as the same may be construed to relate to cases of High Treason, Suspicion of High Treason, Misprision of High Treason and Treasonable practices, be suspended until the first day of June next, and that until the said day, no Judge, Justice of the Peace, or other Officer of the Law in this Province, shall liberate, try or admit to bail any person or persons that is, are, or shall be in prison, committed or in custody within the said Province for such causes aforesaid, without an order from the Governor, or person administering the Government of the said province; provided always that from and after the said first day of June next, the said person so committed

in prison or in custody, shall have the benefit and advantage of all Laws, Ordinances, and Statutes any way relating to, or providing for the liberty of Her Majesty's subjects in this Province.

III. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, that this present Ordinance shall continue unto the said first day of June next, and no longer.

IV. And be it further Ordained and Enacted, that it shall be lawful for the Governor, or person administering the Government of the said Province, from time to time, and at such times, and for and during such periods of time, as to him may seem meet, to suspend this present Ordinance, and the operation thereof in any one or more of the Districts of this province, or in any part or parts thereof, by Proclamation under the Great Seal of said Province in that behalf, and that this present Ordinance shall be suspended as to any one or more of the said Districts or parts of the said Province, from the day of the date of such proclamation or proclamations, for and during the period or periods in such proclamation or proclamations, defined and declared.

V. And be it further Ordained and Enacted by the authority aforesaid, that an Ordinance of this province, made and passed in the first year of the Reign of her Majesty, intituled 'An Ordinance to declare and ascertain the period when the Laws and Ordinances made and passed by the Governor or person authorized to execute the Commission of Governor, and Special Council of this province, shall take effect,' be, and the same is hereby repealed as to this Ordinance only, and that this present Ordinance shall commence and have effect within the said province, so soon as the Governor or person authorized to execute the Commission of Governor of the said province shall have assented to and signed this present Ordinance.

J. COLBORNE.

Ordained and enacted by the authority aforesaid, and duly passed in Special Council, at the Government House, in the City of Montreal, the eighth day of November, in the second year of our Sovereign Lady Victoria, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight.

By His Excellency's command.  
W. B. LINDSAY,  
Clerk Special Council.

## DECLARATION.

Whereas the solemn covenant made with the people of Lower and Upper Canada, and recorded in the Statute Book of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, as the 31st Chapter of the act passed in the 31st year of the Reign of King George III, hath been continually violated by the British Government, and our rights usurped; and whereas our humble petitions, addresses, protests and remonstrances against this injurious and unconstitutional interference have been made in vain, that the British Government hath disposed of our revenue without the constitutional consent of the local Legislature, pillaged our Treasury, arrested great numbers of our citizens, and committed them to prison, distributed through the country a mercenary army, whose presence is accompanied by consternation and alarm, whose track is red with the blood of our people, who have laid our villages in ashes, profaned our Temples, and spread terror and waste through the land; And whereas we can no longer suffer the repeated violations of our dearest rights, and patiently support the multiplied outrages and cruelties of the Government of Lower Canada, WE, in the name of the People of Lower Canada, acknowledge the decrees of a divine providence which purports us to put down a Government which hath abused the object and intention for which it was created, and to make choice of that form of Government which shall re-establish the empire of justice, assure domestic tranquillity, provide for common defence, promote general good, and secure to us and our posterity the advantage of civil and religious liberty.

## SOLENNLY DECLARE;

I. That from this day forward, the PEOPLE OF LOWER CANADA are absolved from all allegiance to Great Britain, and that the political connexion between that power and Lower Canada is now dissolved.

2. That a REPUBLICAN form of Government is best suited to Lower Canada which is this day declared to be A REPUBLIC.

3. That under the Free Government of Lower Canada, all persons shall enjoy the same rights; the Indians shall no longer be under any civil disqualification, but shall



enjoy the same rights as all other citizens of Lower Canada.

4. That all union between Church and State is hereby declared to be DISSOLVED, and every person shall be at liberty freely to exercise such religion or belief as shall be dictated to him by his conscience.

5. That the Feudal or Seigniorial tenure of land is hereby abolished as completely as if such tenure had never existed in Canada.

6. That each and every person who shall bear arms, or otherwise furnish assistance to the people of Canada in this contest for emancipation, shall be, and is discharged from all debts due, or obligations, real or supposed, for arrearages in virtue of Seigniorial rights heretofore existing.

7. That the *Douaire Coutumier* is for the future abolished and prohibited.

8. That Imprisonment for debt shall no longer exist, excepting in such cases of fraud as shall be specified in an act to be passed hereafter by the Legislature of Lower Canada for this purpose.

9. That sentence of death shall no longer be passed nor executed, except in case of murder.

10. That all mortgages on landed estate shall be special, and to be valid, shall be enregistered in offices to be created for this purpose by an act of the Legislature of Lower Canada.

11. That the liberty and freedom of the Press shall exist in all public matters and affairs.

12. That TRIAL BY JURY is guaranteed to the people of Lower Canada in its most extended and liberal sense, in all criminal suits, and in civil suits above a sum to be fixed by the Legislature of the State of LOWER CANADA.

13. That as General and public Education is necessary, and by the Government of the people, an act to provide for the same shall be passed as soon as the circumstances of the country will permit.

14. That to secure the elective franchise, all elections shall be had BY BALLOT.

15. That with the least possible delay the people shall choose delegates according to the present division of the country into Counties, Towns and Boroughs, who shall constitute a Convention, or Legislative Body, to establish a Constitution according to the wants of the country, and in conformity with the disposition of this Declaration subject to be modified according to the will of the people.

16. That every male person of the age of 21 years and upwards, shall have the right of voting as herein provided, and for the election of the aforesaid delegates.

17. That all *Crown Lands*, also such as are called *Clergy Reserves*, and such as are nominally in possession of a certain company of Land holders in England, called the 'British North American Land Company,' are of right the property of the State of Lower Canada, except such portions of the aforesaid lands as may be in possession of persons who hold the same in good faith, and to whom titles shall be secured and granted by virtue of a law which shall be enacted to legalize the possession of, and afford a title for, such untitled lots of land in the Townships as are under cultivation or improvement.

18. That the French and English languages shall be used in all public affairs. And for the fulfilment of this Declaration, and for the support of the Patriotic cause in which we are now engaged with a firm reliance on the protection of the Almighty, and the justice of our conduct, WE by these presents solemnly pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes and our most sacred honor.

By Order of the Provincial Government.  
ROBERT NELSON,  
President.

#### United States.

**Project of Insurrection of Slaves.**—We copy the following narrative from the *Evansville [Indiana] Journal* of last Wednesday. We have no reason to doubt a statement given with so much minuteness and thorough respectability a medium; but it is not rather singular that the scenes of all the projected servile insurrections in Kentucky for some years past, have been laid in Henderson county? Why do not our Henderson friends send their negroes down the river, and stock their farms with a new set?

'Great excitement has prevailed for a week or two past in Henderson county, Kentucky, in consequence of the discovery of a plan of insurrection of the slaves. Mr. Aikin, who lives on the opposite side of a river, a few miles from this place, discovered, a week ago last Sunday, that his horses had been ridden during the night, which added to the fact that his slaves had been absent more frequently than usual, elicited his suspicions. He separated three of his negro men who had been absent, and flogged each one into a confession of where they had been and what was their object. The similarity of their confessions, separated as they were, placed the truth of them almost beyond a doubt.

'They stated that they had been a number of times to a meeting at Race Creek, a few miles above this place, on the Kentucky side, attending the preaching of a white man by the name of Cummings, who told them that they might gain their freedom, and that he would provide them with arms and ammunition. The time for rising was to have been fixed upon last Saturday night; but the plot being discovered, and Cummings getting wind of it cleared out. It is said

that Colonel McLain was to be the first victim. There is but little doubt but this Cummings is one of a band of villains whose object is plunder. It is known that Colonel McLain and a number of his neighbours generally keep considerable money by them.

A week ago last Saturday night the citizens, being alarmed patrolled the streets, and made a general examination of the town, when only one negro man out of 200 was to be found. Report says that a gang of villains had divided a great portion of the state into districts, and were planning a general and simultaneous insurrection of the slaves. Cummings is reported a very thick set, stout, athletic man.

The powder house at Poughkeepsie was robbed about three weeks since of a hundred kegs of gunpowder, which had been deposited there by various grocers resident in that town. Who knows but this stolen powder has gone to aid another 'patriot' insurrection in Canada. [Boston Times.]

A letter from Florida says that it is very difficult to procure officers to serve there; many of the companies have but one, and some have none.—Fort White is at present commanded by the surgeon, no other officer being present.

#### MEXICO.

**The Mexican Blockade.**—The New Orleans Courier of the 29th ult. mentions the arrival of the ship *Anais*, 41 days from Bordeaux, whose captain stated that near the island of St. Domingo he fell in with the French frigate *Medee*, of 40 guns, which formed part of the reinforcing squadron, but had dropped a stern, being a slow sailer. The captain of the *Anais* was informed by the captain of the *Medee*, that the whole of the squadron had sailed from Cadiz for the Gulf of Mexico. The *Medee* had on board a number of field pieces and a hundred artillerymen.

The squadron is said to consist of 10 or 12 frigates and about the same number of sloops of war and bomb ketches.

FROM MEXICO.—The following extract from a letter, dated August 7, 1838, from a gentleman in the interior of the Mexican republic, though not of the latest date, will serve to throw some light on the more recent news from that distracted country.—*National Intelligence.*

'Our affairs with France remain in statu quo. We know very little of what is going on, except that the ports are blockaded. We are on the eve of another revolution. Gen. Urrea is in arms in Sonora against the General Government. The liberals are much the strongest, but they are divided into two parties. One, headed by Gomez Farias, wish to establish the constitution of 1824, in all its parts; the other of Pedraza, wish the constitution, but want to call a convention, to reform the same, so as to give it a modification more suited to the wants of the people. They are trying to unite the two parties, when the 'grito' will be given, and the present Government will fall. Whenever you hear that Cortazar has 'pronounced,' you may say it is all over with the Government. He is the most distinguished of all the old patriot generals, and is now Governor of the state of Guanajuato. His march will be triumphant, but it will be bloody. It is said he never spared a foe. All eyes are fixed upon him, and his arrangements. Whatever plan is fixed upon the church will suffer. The country is poor, and has no other resources but the church property, which according to late returns, is valued at seven hundred millions. The struggle will be short, but decisive. The clergy have lost all their influence by having taken part in all the revolutionary struggles which have so frequently convulsed this unhappy republic.

Six of the Mexican prisoners, at Nacogdoches, concerned in the late revolt, had been executed.

It appears that parties of Mexican cavalry had lately advanced to the neighborhood of Pexar, and plundered some of the farm houses. These marauders did not blush to ask the ladies of the farm for their rings.

Three Texian citizens have escaped from the dungeons of Metamoros and arrived safely at Goliad. One of them is Mr. Carnes, captured about a year ago on the Neenes. They state that Mr. Brennan the late representative from Goliad, remains behind in prison.

**Mutiny at Morelia.**—In one of the gazettes from Tampico, we came across the following letter, descriptive of a Mutiny among the troops at Morelia, Mexico. Deeming the narrative interesting, we annex a translation.

My Dear Sir...It can almost be said that this city was miraculously saved last evening. The case is this. About three o'clock, the active battalion were in such a state of mutiny (having subsisted for four days without rations) that they openly revolted, setting all the prisoners at liberty and naming one of them, called Arias, for their chief. The Lieutenant Colonel of the corps presented himself, and attempted to put down the sedition, but was received by a volley of shots by which he was seriously wounded. After this the Commandant General appeared—to him they said 'Retire, we want only to sack the city, for we are dying of hunger.' He used threats and entreaties, but all were in vain. The only course left him was to call out the citizen soldiers (*Cacadores*) and compel them to return to their duty. Then commenced the most fearful disorder—from every where

issued armed men, raising fire and intent on plunder! Consider how awful the consternation of the city was at this juncture. Ultimately, however, the Commandant General, with the citizen soldiers and some private inhabitants that rallied toward him with praise worthy activity, succeeded in hemming them in at the time of 'oracion de la noche,' within the convent of Carmen, where they fortified themselves. At four o'clock in the morning they retired, plundering a few houses on the outskirts.

#### TEXAS.

The steamer *Columbia*, captain Wade, arrived at the Balize, October 27, a little over 33 hours from Galveston. Much excitement existed at Houston, from fresh Indian depredations on the border. A party of nineteen surveyors had been nearly all massacred by Wacoos, Ironies and Keachies. The surveyors had been warned by the friendly Kickapoos to 'quit making marks,' but they gave no heed to it, and were soon after fallen upon by 100 infuriated savages, to whom they sold their lives dearly.

#### MISSISSKOU STANDARD.

FRELIGHTSBURG, NOV. 20, 1838.

Now that the country has passed through a second rebellion, it comes to be a serious question, whether or not we are to have a third or a fourth, or any given number of them more. Men cannot live in a country which is subject to returning scenes of rapine, fire and bloodshed. The producing classes of the community find themselves arrested in the course of their present labour, and no market for the produce of the past. The means of acquiring a livelihood are diminished, nay, *pro tempore* totally annihilated. The mechanic, the farmer, in fact every man, is liable upon the recurrence of each rebellion or invasion, to be dragged from his business and his family, to the great sacrifice of the interests of the former, and of the comforts of the latter. But it is clear that such a state of things, or the assured prospect of such a state of things, could not long be tolerated. The depopulation of the country by emigration must be a necessary consequence.

It is not to be concealed, that this second rebellion and invasion has been brought upon us by the means of government. The abstract quality of mercy had so swallowed up the thinking faculties of our rulers as to overpower the due exercise of justice. Rebels have been taught by proclamations and the publication of official despatches that rebellion was quite an honorable thing, that a degrading punishment for it, 'would affix a moral stigma upon the guilty which public opinion would not warrant,' and altogether that robbery, fire-raising and murder are but trivial crimes, provided they are committed in the name of rebellion.

The sympathising banditti, too, have had impressed upon them the idea, that their acts of piracy, their robberies and murders, are the mere ebullitions of a heated enthusiasm, which it would be cruelty to punish.

In consequence of these opinions, the jails of the two provinces have been made complete thoroughfares. No sooner has the loyalist, acting from the ideas inculcated in the statute book of Almighty God and of his country, delivered wretches steeped to the eyebrows in crime, at one door of the jail, than he finds them discharged at the other with something less than a reprimand; the powers that be having, by a strange conversion, become the praise of evil doers, and the terror of those that do well. These melancholy facts have found their way into the hearts of the people, and Government has lost sadly in character and in moral influence among those upon whom alone it can trust in times of need.

The courage of loyalists have again placed a justice-despising government in circumstances to exercise its functions. This has not been accomplished without a sacrifice of lives, which ought to have been avoided, and could have been prevented. Had the government acted on principles of equity. We shall see if our rulers will now dare to be once more British upon their own soil, but in the mean time, since the maxim 'justice to the guilty' has produced such unhappy events, we raise the cry of 'justice to the innocent.'

President Nelson's 'Declaration' will be found in this day's paper.

We give up our columns to-day, to accounts of the rebellion.

To the Editor of the *Mississkoui Standard*.  
SIR,—Feeling a desire to build up the cause of loyalty in these Townships, I send you the result of a late call for volunteers in the Township of Sutton. A despatch was sent by Colonel Knowlton, stating that it would give Major Head and himself great

pleasure to meet the truly loyal and good people of Sutton on Saturday the 17th instant. Agreeable to the request the men assembled...a short but comprehensive address was delivered by each of the two above named officers, after which a call was made for volunteers. Captain Squire's company which was very much divided at the call for volunteers, in the first rebellion, have now (at this second call in this second rebellion) become united. The utmost good feeling and harmony prevailed throughout the day, and our little band of volunteers, formerly numbering forty-five, were increased to the number of seventy-five men.—God save the Queen.

A SUTTON LOYAL VOLUNTEER.  
Sutton, November 19, 1838.

From the *Montreal Herald*.

The French officer San Martine, whom we noticed as one of the prisoners taken at Odeltown, has been brought to town, and offers, if he gets his liberty, to deliver Dr. Robert Nelson, dead or alive, to the authorities. We very much doubt if his offer will be accepted. He states that he has been the victim of deceit & treachery—that he was assured of having, under his command, an army of 30,000 men well equipped and brave, instead of which, he found only three or four thousand miserable wretches, armed to be sure, but the rankest cowards he ever had any connection with.—He deserves the death of a brigand, and we trust he will meet it. The rebels were duped by expectations of something great being effected from the presence of a French general, and he expected mawellous feats to be performed by men who pretended they were fighting for liberty and life. They deceived each other, the only tie which bound them together was hatred of the British name & British Government, and as their objects in life were similar, let them not be divided in death. The gallows is good enough for them, and if sufficiently used, will prevent 'sympathy' from foreigners, as well as treason from subjects, for the future.

On Tuesday a body of about sixty rebels under one Malhiot, from the district of Quebec, took up a position on the mountain behind Boucherville, at the mills belonging to Theophile Bruneau, Advocate of this city, who landed at Champlain from the States on Sunday last, in company with that notorious scamp Van Renssaeler. In Tuesday's *Herald*, we inadvertently stated that it was Dr. Bruneau who had done so, but we were in error, as the Dr. has not been out of the city since the beginning of the rebellion. His namesake the Advocate, has been taken prisoner by some of the Beauharnois Volunteers, and is now confined in the block house on the Chateauguay river. Yesterday morning the rebels on the Boucherville mountain, learning from one of their scouts, that a company of the 68th regiment was marching in the neighbourhood, precipitately took flight on Malhiot, calling out 'Mes braves, sauvez qui peut.' They left behind them three pieces of artillery and about 300 stand of arms.

On Tuesday about noon, ninety two rebels from Napierville were marched into town, under a guard, & were safely lodged in prison. Among them we observed Morin, late captain of the Eagle steamer, and his son. About two o'clock, twenty one prisoners were marched into town, from Lachine, under the charge of a few volunteers of that village. Among them were Dr. Newcombe, lately a druggist in this city, who held the nominal rank of Secretary at War of the Canadian Army; his son, who was a Brigadier General, and a young lad named Normandeau, who was one of the leaders. They were all from Beauharnois and Chateauguay. Another son of Dr. Newcombe's who was a clerk with Mr. John Donegan of this city, was arrested on Sunday week, and with his employer, has been in gaol ever since.

Yesterday about twenty prisoners arrived in town from Napierville, among whom were Benjamin Lukin, a notary, brother to the late Mr. P. Lukin, of this city, and a young man named Leveque, a clerk in the Sheriff's office, and son of the late Prothonotary of this city. About a week ago, he, along with another rebel, was about purchasing a pair of pistols from Mr. Hall the gunsmith, but on a friend of ours, who happened to be present, informing Mr. H. who his customers were, he refused to sell them on any terms.

Information was received late on Tuesday evening, that eight hundred men, with eight pieces of artillery, had approached Prescott, from the opposite shore, on the morning of Monday about ten o'clock, & failed in an attempt to run two large schooners alongside the wharf. With the assistance of the steamers *United States* and *Paul Pry*, about 500 men of the sympathisers, with three guns, disembarked about two miles below the town, where they were stationed when the accounts left. The Experiment, a Government armed steamer of a small size, arrived at 5 o'clock on Monday afternoon, and exchanged shots with the steamer *United States*, one of which struck her, and caused so much damage that she was compelled to retire to Ogdensburg to get the necessary repairs. The 93d Regiment would be at Cornwall yesterday morning, another regiment was ordered on the march and two companies of the Royals left town yesterday morning, under the command of Colonel Wetherall for that place, and Volunteers are

flocking in from all quarters. The gal Glengary Highlanders will cut off the retreat of the brigands by the Rideau Canal, the armed steamer Experiment will effectually prevent their escape by boats, and troops and volunteers will attack them on both flanks, so that they are completely hemmed in.

The 24th Regiment returned to town yesterday. Sir John Colborne and suite arrived on Tuesday afternoon, by the Princess Victoria, and was enthusiastically cheered by the citizens on the wharf. The gallant veteran appeared in the possession of excellent health.

On Monday afternoon near St. Remi, an advanced guard of the brigade under Sir James McDonnell, who had command of the four troops of the 7th Hussars, a park of artillery and the Grenadier Guards, fell in with three rebels on horseback, who immediately took to flight. The guard consisted of about forty troopers and Sergeant Major Sharpe of the Montreal Cavalry, who displayed his usual gallantry, by pursuing the rebels on his thorough bred Witch, in advance of the Hussars. On coming up to the nearest rebel, he made a cut at him, but missed, whereupon he stabbed him in the side, which brought him to a stand, and he was made prisoner. A short time afterwards he attempted to escape, and, while in the act of leaping a fence, he was shot by a corporal of the Hussars, and expired in about two hours. His name was Grenier, a store-keeper in St. Paul Street.

About five o'clock yesterday afternoon a company of the 24th Regiment arrived in town, having charge of another son of capt. Morin's a prisoner. He was conveyed in a caleche, as he was wounded in one of his legs. There are now about three hundred and fifty prisoners in gaol charged with High Treason, the greater portion of whom were taken with arms in their hands.

On Monday evening information was received by captain M. Donald, of the Longueuil Volunteers, that a suspicious character named L'Esperance, had arrived in the village, and had assembled a meeting, preparatory to a general rising in that part of the country. A warrant was issued against L'Esperance last winter, but he managed to elude justice. Captain M. Donald arrested him, kept him prisoner all night, and brought him to town on Tuesday morning, when he was consigned to the custody of the gaoler. He confessed that he was one of the party which destroyed the boats and canoes on the evening of Saturday week, for the purpose of preventing any communication with Montreal. Captain M. Donald received information also on Monday evening that a barrel of gunpowder, a barrel of bullets and a quantity of arms were concealed in one of the concessions above six miles behind Longueuil, and about one & a half miles from the public road. With six of his company, and two Canadian guides, he started at five o'clock on Tuesday morning towards the house where he suspected they were concealed, and found that the man who occupied it, named Fassau, had joined the rebel army. His sons, who were very young, hid themselves in the barn, while their mother stoutly denied that she knew of any arms or ammunition being concealed, but on captain M. Donald threatening to burn the barn, she ordered her sons to conduct the volunteers to a place in the woods, about half a mile distant, where they found thirteen single & double barrelled muskets, with ball cartridges, buckshot and flasks of powder. Several of the muskets were loaded, and it is expected that the powder and ball will yet be discovered.—[Herald.]

(From the *Montreal Gazette*, Nov. 8th.)

QUEBEC, Nov. 1st, 1838.

SIR,—I request that you will explain to the officers of the Militia in the district in which you are stationed, that Canada being threatened with an attack from the American frontier by a horde of rapacious brigands, every man that can bear arms, I am persuaded, will not hesitate to join his Regiment, and prepare to repel the wicked & unprovoked invasion with which these provinces are menaced, and which, no doubt, will be immediately attempted. The loyal inhabitants may be assured that the mother country will no longer suffer these Provinces, to be kept in the state of suspense and alarm to which they have been lately exposed; but that the strength of the Empire will be exerted fully to put an end to the disgraceful proceedings on the frontiers.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

(Signed,) J. COLBORNE,  
Commander of the Forces.

Lieutenant Colonel Turner, commanding at Cornwall, U. C.

We understand the following individuals have been arrested for seditious practices since yesterday:—Doctor Ed. Rousseau, Messrs Lachance, Chasseur, Teed and Connolly.

It has been rumoured since Saturday, that Theller and Dodge, who escaped from the citadel, were in town as late as Monday last, and that they have been concealed in the house of Mr. Grace, ironmonger, who has suddenly disappeared. It is also stated that Mr. Hough has gone in pursuit of them.—[Quebec Gazette.]

H. B. M. Steamship *Medea* with one company of the 93d Regiment on board, arrived yesterday morning at half past 9. They were immediately put on board the steamer *Canada*, which left for Montreal about 11 o'clock.



The Medea left at four o'clock this forenoon, for Sheddie, to tow up the bark Sophia, with troops...lb.

The United States papers contain the usual number of lies regarding the rebellion in Canada, and glory in the anticipated overthrow of the British power on this continent. The following is a specimen:

**Important from Canada.**—It appears from the following letter, received from Plattsburg this morning by the Mayor of the city, that there has been another rising among the Patriots in Canada. Its statements are, at best, mere rumours, and must be taken with great allowance. [Troy Daily Whig, Nov. 7.]

Plattsburg, Nov. 5, 1838.

Hon. J. C. HEART:

SIR,—Last night there was a general rising among the Patriots in Canada. In the city of Quebec Theller and Dodge had 2500 armed men, at Montreal, 2000 men commanded by French officers. Dr. Nelson entered Canada by Napierville, and swept every thing...took all the loyal volunteers prisoners, and got 800 stand of arms deposited there for loyalists. Dr. Nelson left Napierville last night at twelve o'clock, with 1500 men, to march upon St. Johns, at which place he was to be joined by 1000 men from the parish east of St. Johns. The town was to be burned at day break, (Nov. 5) All communication by land is stopped. The patriots have possession of the lines. Will Johnson is to work at his old stand. Saturday night 1000 men from Ohio, attacked Fort Malden, U. C.

M. S. GILMAN.

A correspondent writes us, "Van Rensselaer is at Champlain endeavouring to collect the scattered rebel forces, and he says he will give the regulars something to do yet. I hope he will try it, for it is a pity after all the trouble and expense incurred that some fighting should not take place. Too much fuss has been made, and the whole affair could have been settled by a couple of Regiments and the Volunteers on the Lines." [Montreal Courier.]

We have been favored with the following extract of a letter, dated

Sandwich, October 30, 1838.

All the Western and London Districts are in a bustle; 500 Militia are called out at Chatham; 350 at Port Sarria. All the militia here and at Amherstburgh are ordered to be in readiness at a moments warning. The Lake shore Militia are ordered out, and the whole of the troops at Amherstburgh have been working day & night and all last Sunday getting the fortifications ready.

The following list is of the prisoners in jail is from the Courier

[concluded]

#### ST. JOHNS AND LAPRAIRIE.

Jules Gagnon, (St. Valentine.)  
Etienne, Ranger and Joseph Allard,  
[St. Johns.] Joseph Bouchard,  
Moyses Pinsonnault, and Francois Ranger,  
[L'Acadie.] Andre Joseph Lacroix,  
(St. Athanase.) Theophile Vachereau,  
(La Tortue.) Pierre Normandeau,  
(Laprairie.)

#### CHATEAUGUAY.

Jean Bte. Rosse, Lussier,  
Joseph Picard, Joachim Primeau,  
J. B. Viau, Pierre Nero,  
Ovide Beauchamp, Antoine Cote,  
Joachim Fallon, Jean Bte. Brindamour,  
Gabriel Collette, Louis Belouin,  
Primeau, Jacques Lefebvre,  
Pierre Gillette, Pierre Reid,  
Francois Reid, Antoine Boursier,  
Charles Mercille, Francois Duquette,  
Joseph Longtin, Jean Bte. Dumouchelle,  
Vitar Dumouchelle, Louis Guerin,  
Francois M. Lepaillur, Louis Lucasse,  
Francois N. Debord, Gabriel Jodrie,  
Nicholas Ronnelle, Paul Mailloux,  
Joseph Corbelle, Francois Daurais,  
J. L. Senribert, Jerome Groulx,  
Felix Gagnon, Charles Vernais,  
Antoine Roy, Joseph Merloche,  
Louis Riaffunge, Toussaint Troitier,  
Basile Collette, Francois Leplante,  
Antoine Rocher, Toussaint Dumouchelle,  
Michel Bilette, Constant Guerin,  
Pierre Malette, Jean Bte. Tisseur,  
Joseph Roy, Paul Loisele,  
Pierre Dorais, Jean Bte. Malette,  
J. L. Tibet, Benjamin Colerier,  
Jean Bte. Rousselle, Pierre Picard,  
Toussaint Loisele, Augustin Primeau,  
Jean Bte. Loisele, Pierre Bilette,  
Eustache Senecal, Parent,  
Paul Boursier, J. N. Cardinal,  
Etienne Lefebvre, Etienne Myrleau,  
George Chrevieffs, Jean Marie Dorais,  
Narcisse Menard, Pierre Reid,  
Joseph Guilmant, Joseph Duquette,  
Antoine Couillard, and Alexis Menard,  
[St. Isidore.]

The following arrests were made yesterday, Jacques Barbeau, gunsmith, La Tortue; Louis Martin, yeoman, St. Philippe; Etienne L'Euey, do. do.; Louis A. Robitaille, Notary, Varennes; Edouard Beaudry, do. do.; Isaac Nigus, contractor, Chicago; John McDonnell, Advocate, Montreal, and Prevost, of St. Catherine's.

Nigus has since been discharged.

The Rev. Mr. McKenzie, of Williams-town, accompanies Colonel Fraser's Regiment, with his musket and bayonet, to inspire his fellow countrymen, as the Abbot of Inchaffery did at the battle of Culloden. Dr. McIntyre, a prisoner on board the steamer Brougham, is nephew to Colonel Fraser. We wait with anxiety, but with

confidence, to learn the result... [Herald.]

Since yesterday great activity has prevailed in reorganizing the volunteers of last winter, and forming new companies. As an instance of the alacrity with which they have come forward, it may be stated that Captain Archd. Campbell's company was filled up in two hours. [Quebec Gazette.]

The village of Naperville presented a most brilliant spectacle on Saturday last. Sir John Colborne, Sir James McDonnell, Major General Clitheroe, with their respective suites; a park of Artillery, consisting of twelve guns; two troops of the Queen's Dragoon Guards, and four of the 7th Hussars; two troops of the Montreal Cavalry; the Grenadier Guards, 24th, 71st, 73d, and part of the 15th Regiments, being on the ground. [Montreal Herald.]

#### UPPER CANADA.

Sir George Arthur, it would appear, is fully aware of the views of the malcontents and the ramifications of the conspirators in the United States to disturb the peace of the British provinces, and will meet the emergency with promptness and decision. We earnestly call upon our citizens not to compromise our nationality by aiding or abetting any attempt at revolt, which can only end in misery to those who may actually engage in it. They have no real grievances to complain of...and if they had, they have no hope or prospect of success in an appeal to arms. The largest and best part of the population are loyal and contented. Facts have proved that the discontented have powerful friends in the British Parliament...why not leave them to settle their own disputes? An American citizen knows that if he is caught in arms in Canada, he is liable to be seized, and probably executed. His government cannot interfere to save him. Remember the case of Arbutnot and Ambister, and reflect that our mouths are closed. It is therefore cowardly to sit down in perfect security, and instigate others to acts which will end in confiscation of property and loss of life, and ruin innocent parties—drive peaceful families from their homes and graves, and kindle again the flames of civil war, the most unhappy of any. It is the act of a madman scattering firebrands, arrows and death, and crying out, "Am I but in sport?" Our appeal is to the good sense and patriotism of our citizens. [N. Y. Star.]

**Deserters Returned.**—A sergeant of the 43d, who deserted a short time ago, has returned and delivered himself up. He got into employment in Buffalo, but not finding "the great glorious republic" altogether the paradise it is represented to be, he soon got tired of it, as all civilized people and beginning to be. How long will British soldiers degrade themselves by becoming the willing bondsmen—bawlers of wood and drawers of water to people who hate both them and their country with a perfect hatred! [Niagara Chron.]

On Saturday morning a man was brought up to Kingston for examination who had been apprehended for selling muskets at a nominal price, on Saint John's Island, in the St. Lawrence. It appeared that he has discovered some arms secreted on Grindstone island (belonging to the States,) and he thought that he would convert some of them into cash for his own private profit. The affair at first took a formidable aspect, but, like many others, it ended in smoke and the man was discharged. [Kingston Her.]

#### NIAGARA ASSIZES.

These Assizes commenced on the 18th ult. Nothing of much interest has been brought before the court, but we notice low a few cases on the criminal side.

John Kelso, found guilty of enticing soldiers to desert, was sentenced to six months imprisonment.

On Thursday, Wm. D. Wright, merchant, and John Cluff, gentleman, (?) were called to the bar, to answer to the charge of endeavoring to entice soldiers to desert. They did not appear, and, of course, their bail is forfeited.

We should like to know what motive American gentlemen can possibly have for such practices. Is it honour or is it profit? There must be some speculation in the matter; otherwise they would not run such hazards. In the present case, the two gentlemen have gone off with the honour, and left their bail to look for the profit where he can find it.

Joshua L. Church, an American, apparently about sixty years of age, was this day put on his trial for enticing soldiers to desert. From the evidence it appeared that on Sunday last a Sergeant of the 43d Regt. was at Mr. Kitson's tavern, in Stamford, when prisoner came in, and after observing that England was about to give up the Canadas, inquired if the sergeant was desirous of deserting; and added that if he was so, he (the prisoner) would assist him across the river, where a person who was in the habit of smuggling would be ready to receive him. The prisoner also said, that he had already assisted upwards of twenty soldiers to desert. Prisoner asserted that he was innocent, but called no witnesses, and the Jury found him guilty.

He was immediately sentenced to six months imprisonment.

#### Died,

At Sheffield, on the 13th inst.; Mr. Edward Graves, one of the first settlers, in his 68th year.

#### STRAYED,

From the enclosure of the Subscriber, about the first of Oct. last, a yearling SKEW—brindle color. Whoever will give information concerning the same will be suitably rewarded.  
DANIEL WESTOVER.  
Dunham, 19th Nov. 1838.

#### Notice.

The subscriber has on hand for sale 5 Yoke of Fine Young Oxen,  
AND  
15 or 20 Cows & Beef Cattle, &c.  
AND

Requests all persons indebted to him on Book account,  
P. H. MOORE.  
Bedford, Nov. 6th 1838.

#### Strayed or Stolen,

From the enclosure of the subscriber on the 27th of Oct. last, an orrel MARE; with white mane and tail, a white stripe in the forehead, and supposed to be 8 years old. Whoever will return or give information where she can be found, will be liberally rewarded.  
JACOB BEST, 2d.  
Stanbridge, Nov. 5, 1838.

#### A Farm to Let.

THE Subscriber is wishing to let, for a term of years, and for a specified rent to be paid in improvements on the premises, the farm which is now in his occupancy in the South part of uton. It is situated one & a half miles from Richmond Mills, and half a mile from hepar's Mill. The farm is a good public road. There are seventy acres under improvement, two good barns and an indifferent house—a fine sugar orchard with three hundred sap buckets and a sixty gallon kettle. Good security will be required for the fulfilment of the contract.

For further particulars inquire of the subscriber at Frelighsburg.  
HENRY BORIGHT.  
Frelighsburg, 3d Nov., 1838.

LIST of Letters remaining in the Phillipsburg Post Office, 5th October, 1838.

Ayer John 2d	Mr. Ingalls David	Mr. Ayer James J.	Jones George
Billings Justice	Jenne Gilbert	Burley Thomas	Lampkin Howard
Best Jacob	Lindsay Rev'd	Barke David	Mills James
Bird G. Theodore	Moore Josiah	Bartlow John	Merritt Nelson
Chadborn Jabez	Merritt A. B.	Clarke Richard	Moore Joseph
Carmon Jacob	McKenny John	Cobay Mrs. 21	O'Neil Sylvester
Duel Ephraim	Mr. 21 Phillips Algenon	Demin Harlow	Pelton Lyman A.
Fay John	Stickney Jonathan	Fuller Harvey	Smith John
Gilbert Dan B.	21 Tubor Isaac	Guthrie David	Troop H. S.
Hughes Owen	Williams David	Hogle Sarah	Miss Hoffman John Mr.
Holsapple Wm		Hilleker A	

W. W. SMITH, P. M.

#### STRAYED OR STOLEN.

From the enclosure of the subscriber, on Wednesday night, the 23d instant, a large, dark bay, French STU-D-HORSE, with two white feet, both on the left side, a star in the forehead, and a switch tail. Said horse is 3 years old.  
CHARLES BARRER.  
St. Mary, Oct. 23d, 1838.

#### Tin Ware FACTORY.

F. & C. PIERCE would respectfully inform the public that they have commenced the above business at Stanbridge East Village, where they will be ready to execute all orders in their line of business with promptitude and on reasonable terms.

They also manufacture all kinds of sheet iron such as stoves, pipe, &c. Eave troughs made to order.  
All kinds of repairing done on short notice.  
Stanbridge, Aug. 20 1838.

#### OATS.

WANTED a few bushels of oats; for which cash will be paid. Enquire at this office.  
Sept. 11th 1838.

#### Stoves for Sale.

The subscriber keeps constantly on hand and for sale, very low for cash or approved credit, a quantity of IRISBURG COOKING

#### STOVES

of superior quality. Also Box Stoves of different descriptions, &c. &c. For particulars enquire of ABEL HURLBUT, Jr. of Frelighsburg.

ELEAZER OLMSTED.  
Franklin, Vermont, October 29th, 1838.

#### WANTED.

10 or 12 Tons of Good

#### Hay,

H. M. CHANDLER.  
Frelighsburg, 24th July 1838.

#### Lost.

On or about the 22d of last sept. a note of hand of the amount of 14 dollars drawn in favor of George Cook, and signed by Robert Buck, payable ten days from date. Whoever will return, or give information where said note can be found, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trouble.  
GEORGE COOK.  
Farnham, October 2, 1838.

#### HATS!!

A Good assortment on hand and for Sale, by J. B. SEYMOUR.  
Frelighsburg, 20th June, 1838.

#### By Authority.

Wanted IMMEDIATELY to complete a GALLANT BAND OF YOUNG, AC-TIVE

#### FELLOWS

for General Service in this District. Offered by spirits like themselves;

with loyal and right willing hearts and hands;

and whose feelings, at this call for their service, will induce them to apply without delay for period and terms of enlistment, to

Lt. Col. WILLIAMS, K. H.  
Lt. Col. BEARDSLEY,

at Henryville,  
Capt. STARKE, at Frelighsburg,

Capt. BOTHAM, or Lt. TAYLOR, at Philipsburg,

Capt. VAUGHAN, or Lt. JOHNSON, at Caldwell's Manor,

Clarenceville,

As much care and attention will be paid to the drill and efficiency of this corps, it furnishes an opportunity that ought not to be lost by the Officers commanding, and the Captains of Militia to use their interest in furthering the completion of this corps from their own men. Since, besides, being most essential for the protection of the frontier, it will supply them with those, who, at a future time, may serve a most important purpose in rendering the even present efficient state of the militia still more perfect.  
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN!  
October 27th, 1838.

#### Get the worth of your MONEY.

The subscribers have a fine assortment of almost all kinds, of

Cooking, Box, & Parlor

#### Stoves,

Hollow Ware,  
Caldron Kettles, &c. &c.,

all which will be sold cheap, and most kinds of produce received in payment, and two years credit given for young Cattle, if payment made secure.

Gray Full Cloth,  
Flanel cloth, double yarn,

Socks, Flax Seed,  
Maple Sugar,

wanted in payment.

PERLY HALL & SON,

West Berkshire, Oct. 18th, 1838.

#### Bark.

100 Cords Bark, wanted by the subscriber.  
PLINY WOODBRY

#### Lost.

On the 18th instant somewhere between the village of Frelighsburg and Mr. Best's lime kiln, at Philipsburg, 52 DOLLARS, rolled up in a small piece of paper.—Of the above bills there were four 10's and one 5 on the Montreal Bank; one 5 on the Quebec Bank, the remaining two dollars supposed to be on the Wells River Bank.—Whoever will return said money will be liberally rewarded.  
JOHN TYLER.  
West Berkshire, Vt., Oct. 19, 1838.

#### NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a very general assortment of BRITISH & AMERICAN GOODS, among which are comprised

50 Chests & half do. Hyson Skin



25 do. do Young Hyson,  
10 do. do Souchong,  
10 Bags superior Coffee,  
10 do. Papper and Spice,  
2 Tierces Salaratus,  
20 Kegs Tobacco,  
10 Boxes Cavendish do.  
5 Bbls Paper do,

—ALSO—

Benthuson's superior chewing Tobacco  
6 Bales Brown Shirting,  
Batts, Wicking, etc. etc.

All of which he offers for sale Wholesale or Retail, at unusually low prices.

W. W. SMITH

June 23, 1838.

#### Notice,

Is hereby given that the premium money for the Agricultural Society in the County of Missisquoi, is now ready to be paid to such as premiums were awarded to; & as the money in the hands of the Treasurer is insufficient to pay the whole amount awarded, there will be a deduction of 22 1/2 per cent on each.  
HIRAM COREY, Treasurer.  
Stanbridge, 11th Oct., 1838.

#### Beware!

THE subscriber having lost the two notes of hand following, viz:—one dated the 10th Nov. 1835 for \$4 10 Cy. drawn by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due ten days after date; and the other dated 10 Nov. 1835, for \$2 10 Cy. drawn also by Philip Ruiter, in favor of George Gardner, due on the 1st January, 1836, and both indorsed to the subscriber; therefore warns all persons against purchasing or negotiating the same.

P. COWAN.  
Nelsonville, Dunham, 9th July, 1838

#### Farm for Sale

THE Subscriber offers for Sale a valuable farm comprising 250 acres of the best of land...150 of which are in a high state of cultivation. This farm is situated about one mile south of the village of Philipsburg, on the stage road, and within one mile of the Province Line. Its locality is delightful, it is well watered and extremely fertile. A large BEN or MARLE is found on the premises, the value of which need not be specified.

The buildings which are in good condition consist of:—

A Dwelling House 30 by 50 feet.

A Wood-shed and Waggon-house 24 by 56 feet.

A Barn 30 by 40 feet.

and,

A Barn 30 by 60 feet.

together with

A Cattle shed 24 by 42 feet.

A large quantity of farming utensils and a fine body of Stock if required. Terms of payment easy. For particulars apply to the Proprietor on the premises.

LODERICK F. STREITE.  
St. Armand West, 21st August, 1838.

#### Fanning Mills

Manufactured, warranted and sold by the subscriber for ten dollars in cash

HORACE LIVINGSTON.  
St. Albans, 16th Sept, 1838.

#### Ladd's Patent

#### SCALES.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for LADD'S PATENT SCALES, begs to recommend them to Merchants and others, for their cheapness and superior structure. He has now on hand

Patent Potable Scales;

an article admirably adapted for Merchants' use, being of a convenient size and unquestionable correctness. Orders for Rail Road or Hay Scales promptly executed.

W. W. SMITH

Agent for Canada.  
Missisquoi Bay, Ju 23, 1838.

#### Salt.

2000 BUSHELS Liverpool Salt just received per the Schooner "Cythia," and for Sale VERY LOW

for Cash, by

RUSSELL & ROBERTS.  
Missisquoi Bay, August, 1838.

#### New Goods.

THE subscribers having removed from Cooksville to Missisquoi Bay, have just received a good supply of SPRING & SUMMER

#### Goods;

which, together with their former stock, makes their assortment complete.

They offer their goods at such reduced prices that they feel confident of receiving their share of the public patronage.

They invite their old customers and the public generally to call and examine prices and qualities before purchasing elsewhere.

Most kinds of produce will be received in exchange for Goods.

A. & H. ROBERTS.

Missisquoi Bay, July 16, 1838.

#### New School Books.

The Subscriber has just received and offers for Sale, on the most reasonable terms, (at wholesale or retail,) a general assortment of school and miscellaneous books. Among them may be found,

Huntington's new school Geography and Atlas,

do Introduction to do.

do Village School Geography for beginners.

Comstock's Com. School Philosophy.

do do Astronomy, (a cheap work for common schools.)

Adams's, Thompson's Colburn's, and Emerson's Arithmetics.

Porter's Rhetorical Reader

Emerson's 1st, 2d, & 3d Class Readers

Olney's, Malt-Bruns, Parley's & Hall's Geography

Kirkman's Smith's & Greenleaf's Grammar

Parley's 1st 2d 3d Book of History.

Leavitt's Easy Lessons in Reading.

do Sequel to do do

Walker's Dictionary.

Worcester's do. Webster's do.

Murray's English Reader.

Emerson's and Webster's Spelling-books.

Levitzac's French Grammar.

Neugent's French Dictionary.

Palmer's, Perrin's Tables.

Ainsworth Latin Dictionary.

Adam's, Gould's, Latin Grammar.

Jacob's Latin Reader.

Cooper's and Gould's Virgil.

Mrs. Lincoln's Botany.

Burret's Geography of the Heavens.

Bibles of all sizes. Testaments.

Rollins' Ancient History.

Josephus' Works, Memoirs of Hannah More.

Hannah More's Works.

Barnes' Notes on the New Testament.

Village Testament, Hymn Books.

Prayer Books, Handel, and Haydn,

and Boston Academics collection of Music.

History of Ferdin. and Isabella.

Shakspeare's Works, Brown's Concordance.

Slates, Pencils, Wafers, Sealing Wax.

Water Colors, Maps of the Western States.

Visiting cards, Card cases.

Also a general assortment of Sunday School Books.

Almanacs for 1839, Toy Books, &c.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine, and buy if they like the prices.

JAMES RUSSELL.

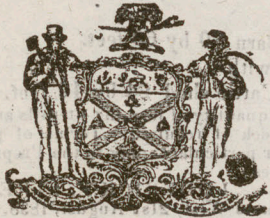
St Albans, Vermont, Oct. 2 1836.



## A NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE Subscriber has taken the House owned and formerly occupied by the late George Cook, Esq., at Cooksville, (St. Armand,) and fitted it up for the accommodation of Travellers. It is situated three miles West of Freleighsburg, on the direct road from Franklin (Vt.) and adjacent Towns to Montreal; and he flatters himself that by attention and accommodations he shall receive a share of public patronage.

WM. HICKOK.  
Cooksville, July 3, 1838.



## To Emigrants and others in search of Lands for Settlement.

THE BRITISH AMERICAN LAND COMPANY, incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament, offer for Sale a number of FARMS under good Cultivation and ready for immediate occupation—TOWN LOTS, MILLS and MILL SITES, and WILD LANDS, in portions of any extent from 50 Acres upwards. These Properties are situated in the District of St. Francis in the Eastern Townships of Lower Canada, one of the most flourishing portions of British America. They are held under the Soccage Tenure, direct from the Crown free of all feudal burdens whatsoever. The Eastern Townships are centrally situated, at a distance of from 50 to 80 miles only, from Montreal and Quebec. They are well watered and possessed of excellent Roads. The soil is equal in fertility to that of any part of the Continent. The appearance of the Country is highly picturesque and the Climate is eminently salubrious. Every description of Grain & Root Crops cultivated in Great Britain is found to succeed in this District, amply repaying the labours of its cultivation; and Cattle, Horses and Sheep are raised with great advantage as articles of export to the neighboring great markets.

The Settlement of VICTORIA, founded by the Company in 1836, now contains a large and thriving population, principally British Agriculturalists; two Villages with Mills, Stores, Taverns, &c.; and is laid open to the accession of persons of capital and respectability desirous of forming a future independence for themselves and their families. The Prices of the Company's Lands vary according to circumstances, from Five Shillings per Acre and upwards. The Terms of Sale are accordingly advantageous, six years being allowed for payment by annual instalments. The Eastern Townships are reached from Quebec, Montreal and Port St. Francis on the St. Lawrence, by direct roads from these places, and from New York via the Hudson River, Lake Champlain, Burlington, and St. Armand. Application may be addressed to the Commissioners of the Company, at Sherbrooke, Lower Canada. Sherbrooke, April, 1838.

## TO PRINTERS.

WHITE & W. HAGAR, respectfully inform the printers of the United States, to whom they have been individually known as established Letter Founders that they have formed a copartnership in said business, and from their united skill and extensive experience, they hope to be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their orders.

The introduction of machinery in the place of the tedious, & unhealthy process of casting type by hand a desideratum by the European founders, was by American ingenuity, and a heavy expenditure of time and money on the part of our senior partner, first successfully accomplished. Extensive use of the machine cast letter has fully tested, and established its superiority in every particular over those cast by the old process.

The Letter Foundry will hereafter be carried on by the parties before named under the firm of White, Hagar & Co. Their specimen exhibits a complete series, from Diamond to Sixty-four lines Pica. The book a new type being in the most modern light and style.

White, Hagar & Co., are agents for the sale of Smith and Rust Printing presses, which they can furnish their customers at manufacturer's prices. Chases, Cases, Composing Sticks, Ink and every article in the printing business, kept for sale and furnished on short notice. Old type taken in exchange for new at 9 cents per pound.

N. B. Newspaper proprietors who will give the above three insertions, will be entitled to five dollars in such articles as they may select from our specimen. E. WHITE & W. HAGAR.

Land Agent and Accountant. The undersigned begs to intimate having also commenced the first of the above branches, and respectfully invites individuals having real estate to SELL or LET to place it in his hands.

Believing that satisfactory transfers of real estate can seldom be made without personal inspection, he proposes to act only as a medium, through whom the seller can advertise cheaply and efficiently, and the buyer be guided in his choice. In accordance with this view he has opened

BOOKS OF REGISTRY, in which descriptions of property for SALE or to LET in town or throughout the country will be inserted. These will be open to the inspection of Emigrants and others (gratis,) every exertion being made to increase the publicity of the plan. The Charge for registering for the first three months will be 10s. when not more than three distinct properties are included in one description; when over that 15s. for succeeding quarters half these amounts. The same in every case payable in advance, and all communications to be post paid. When the parties are not known, satisfactory references as to the correctness of the descriptions will be required.

JAMES COURT.  
Montreal 21st, August 1837. V2.—20 2  
St Joseph Street (near the wharf)

## Tailoring.

The subscriber takes the present opportunity to return to his friends and the public, his sincere thanks for the liberal support he has received for the last ten years; & begs to intimate, that he has removed his establishment to the house lately occupied by Dr. Frary, where he is ready to perform every kind of work in the line of his business, with promptitude.

The subscriber begs also to assure his customers, that he will do his utmost endeavors to continue to deserve the patronage with which he has been favored, by unremitted attention to business and to the execution of work put into his hands.

He will be ready at all times to make up garments of every description, according to the latest fashions, with dispatch and at a cheap rate.

Cutting—in all its various branches, as usual, for cash.

JAMES McCANNA.  
Freleighsburg, May, 1838.

## CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE

## Rail-Road, NEW ARRANGEMENT.

ON MONDAY NEXT, The 3d. Sept., and until further notice The arrangement will be as follows:

### From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.  
9 o'clock, Morning,  
12 1-2 do. Afternoon,  
4 do. Afternoon.

### From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.  
9 o'clock, Morning,  
1 o'clock, Afternoon.

### From Laprairie.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.  
10 o'clock, Morning,  
5 o'clock Afternoon.

### From Laprairie.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.  
6 o'clock, Morning,  
10 1-2 do. Afternoon,  
2 1-4 do. Afternoon.

## ON SUNDAYS.

### From Montreal.

PRINCESS VICTORIA.  
10 o'clock, Morning,  
4 o'clock, Afternoon.

### From St. Johns.

CARS BY LOCOMOTIVE.  
8 o'clock Morning,  
2 o'clock Afternoon.

FARES.—First Class Passengers, 5s.—First Class, Over and Back, Same Day, provided they state their intentions on taking their tickets, 7s. 6d.—Second Class, 2. 6d.

All Freight to be Paid for on Delivery.

Application for Freight or Passage from Montreal to be made on board the Princess Victoria. The Public will take notice, that in order to prevent those Losses, Mistakes and Vexatious Delays, which must arise unless due order and regularity be observed in the Receiving and Delivering of Freight, the Company will strictly adhere to the following Regulations:

1st. All Freight intended to cross the Rail-Road or Ferry must be delivered at either end of the line half an hour before the regular time of departure, in order that no delay might take place in starting at the periods advertised, and to allow time for the Freight to be regularly way-billed.

2nd. No Freight will be considered as delivered to the Company, unless a Shipping List or Bill of Lading shall accompany the same, delivered to the Captain or Purser.

3rd. Freight from Montreal for Laprairie, will be delivered on the Company's Wharf, and must be removed with all dispatch.

4th. Freight from Montreal to St. Johns, and not intended for Lake Champlain will be delivered at the Station House.

5th. Freight from St. Johns for Laprairie, will be delivered at the Station House.

6th. Freight for Montreal will be delivered as delivered on the Wharf, due notice being given of its arrival to the Owner or Consignee. Montreal, August 30, 1838.

## WOOLLEN FACTORY.

## CARDING, CLOTH DRESSING, AND MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned, tenders his grateful acknowledgements to a generous public for past patronage, and would beg to inform those who have

## WOOL

to Card or manufacture, that his machinery is in the best possible order, and put in operation by experienced workmen, selected from the neighboring factories for their superiority and skill; and is determined not to be out done in any of the above branches of business, by any of the neighboring Factories, as no pains or cost has been spared to employ the best and most experienced workmen; and he hopes to give general satisfaction to those who will entrust their work to his care.

The following are the terms for which Cloth will be manufactured from good clean wool:—

Coloured cloths, of all kinds from two shillings and six pence per yard—or one half.

Common Grey—two shillings per yard—or one half.

Flannel—one shilling and three pence per yard

Prices of Carding and Cloth Dressing.

WOOL will be carded at four cents per pound, cash down; five the ensuing winter; six at the end of the year.

Fulling and colouring (all colours except Indigo Blue) will be done in the best style for ten pence per yard if paid down; one shilling per yard payable the ensuing winter; one shilling and three pence payable at the end of the year.

Fulling shearing (once) & pressing; five pence per yard cash down, six pence per yard payable the ensuing winter, and seven pence half penny per yard if not paid until the end of the year.

Flannels, of all colors, seven pence per yard payable the ensuing winter; nine pence per yard, payable at the end of the year. Cloth and most kinds of produce, received in payment. He would inform the public that he has now a good assortment of Cloths on hand, and those that wish to purchase a serviceable article or will exchange wool for cloth, will do well to call and examine both prices and quality.

OMIE LAGRANGE.  
St Armand, May 22d 1838.

Estate of Simon P. Lalanne.

The subscriber having been duly appointed Curator for the estate of the late Simon P. Lalanne, in his life time residing in the village of Freleighsburg, deputy Registrar for the county of Mississkoui, hereby gives notice that all indebted to the deceased, must settle their accounts forthwith, and requests all having claims against him to bring in the same with little delay as possible.

JAS. MOIR FERRES.  
11th May, 1838.

## CHURCHVILLE STORE!!!

THE subscriber is now opening and offers for sale a very general and carefully selected assortment of Goods suitable for the season among which are comprised:—

Dry Goods, Teas,  
Tobacco, Rum, Brandy,  
Wine, H. Gin, Salmon,  
Dry Cod Fish, Salt,  
Glass, &



Hard-ware,  
Grass Scythes,  
Cradling do.,  
Scythe Stones,

Grind Stones, Confectionaries, Almonds, Nutmegs, Loaf ugar, Raisins, Epsom Salts, Sulphur, astor Oil, Camphor, Opium, Paints, Oils, Turpentine, &c. &c. &c.

All which will be disposed of upon such terms for ready pay, as will render it advantageous for the old friends & customers of the Churchville Store, to make purchases, and they are respectfully solicited to call and examine quality or goods and prices.—“for the days of Auld Lang Syne.”

JOHN E. CHURCH  
Churchville July 3, 1838.

## New Goods.

THE Subscribers are now receiving at their Store opposite C. Bowen's Hotel, in Berkshire Vt., a splendid assortment of New Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,  
Wet and Dry Groceries,  
Crockery,  
Glass and Hardware,  
Cast Steel, Nails,  
Nail Rods,  
Drugs and Medicines,  
&c. &c.

Which, with their former stock makes a very desirable assortment which they will exchange for

Butter, Ashes, Footings,

and almost every thing else; even POTATOES in any quantity, if delivered at L. LEAVENS' & Co. Factory next fall or winter. And if any wish to pay CASH we would say to them call and they shall not go away empty.

RUBLEE & BOWEN.  
Berkshire, June 1st, 1838.

## James Russell, BOOKSELLER & STATIONER,

## Blank-Book

Manufacturer,

St. Albans,

Vt.

KEEPS constantly for sale, an extensive assortment of School, Classical & Miscellaneous Books and Stationery, consisting of nearly every article called for in his line, which are received directly from the Publishers and manufacturers, and will be sold for cash at a small advance from cost. Purchasers are invited to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

## Blank-Books

of every description, if not on hand, will be ruled and bound at short notice.

St. Albans, Vt., Dec. 27, 1837.

## Notice.

The following are the prices for which cloth will be dressed the present season at the Factory of the Hon. Robert Jones, in the village of Bedford, viz:—

Fulling and Colouring, all colours, (except Indigo Blue)

10d per yd. cash down,

1s per yd. payable the ensuing winter,

1s 3d per yd. after that time.

Fulling, Shearing (once,) and pressing,

5d per yd. cash down,

6d per yd. payable the ensuing winter,

7d per yd. after that time.

Flannels all colours.

7d per yd. cash down.

8d per yd. payable the ensuing winter.

9d per yd. after that time.

Cloth and most kinds of produce received in payment.

Bedford, Sept. 21 1838.

## Wanted.

200 LABOURERS upon the Prairie Sections of the Central Railroad, crossing the Illinois River at the village of Peru, LaSalle County Illinois, for which twenty Dollars per month will be paid in State Paper, or Eastern funds and pay every month by State Agents; the location is on a dry prairie and very healthy, and plenty of lands to be had in the vicinity of the work at \$1 25 cents per acre and only 90 miles from Chicago at the termination of the Illinois and Michigan Canal.

Persons wishing to avail themselves of the above opportunity will find the St. Lawrence and the Lakes to Chicago, much the cheapest and quickest Route.

HARKNESS BIGELOW & SMITH.  
Contractors.

August 26, 1838

## TERMS.

Ten shillings currency per year, payable at the end of six months. If paid in advance 1s. 3d. will be deducted. If delayed to the close of the year 1s. 3d. will be added for every six months delay. Grain and most kinds of produce taken in payment, if made by or before the expiration of the first nine months.

To mail subscribers the postage will be charged in addition. No paper discontinued, except at the discretion of the publishers, until arrears are paid.

## RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Six lines and under, two shillings for the first insertion, and 6d. for every subsequent insertion. Above six lines and not exceeding ten, two shillings and nine pence; every subsequent insertion seven pence half penny.

Above ten lines, 3d. per line for the first insertion, and one penny for each subsequent insertion.

A liberal discount to those who advertise by the year.

Advertisements not otherwise ordered will be inserted till forbid in writing and charged accordingly.

## STANDARD AGENTS,

S. & S. Reid, Stanstead.  
C. H. Huntington, St. Albans, Vt.  
Hollis Robinson, Stukely  
Samuel Maynard, Esq., Dunham.  
P. H. Moore, P. M., Edford,  
Daniel Campbell, Pigeon-hill.  
Eliza Crockett, St. Armand.  
W. W. Smith, P. M. Phillipsburg.  
Galloway Freleigh, Bedford.  
P. Cowan, Nelsonville, Dunham.  
Albert Barney, P. M. Churchville.  
Abner Potter, Brome.  
Jacob Cook, P. M. Brome.  
P. H. Knowlton, Brome.  
Samuel Wood, Farnham.  
Whipple Wells, Farnham.  
Wm. Hickok Cooksville,  
Henry Boright, Sutton.  
Levi A. Coit, Pottou.

Persons wishing to become Subscribers to the Mississkoui Standard, will please to leave their names with any of the above Agents, to whom also, or at the office in Freleighsburg, all payments must be made.

## Watches.

SWISS, alarm, repeating & English, French and Swiss watches, just received and for sale at the Jewellery shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.  
May 25th, 1838.

SILVER table, desert, tea, cream, salt and mustard spoons, sugar tongs, watch chains, spectacles, ever point pencils, toothpicks, Thimble, and tape needles just received at the Jewellery Shop, opposite the Court House St. Albans, Vt.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

PLAIN and tipped flutes, fifes, clarinet reeds bass viol and violin strings, percussion caps and pills; water paints, letter seals, ivory eyelets, pins, needles, goggles and spectacles, to suit all ages; steel and ribbon watch chains, steel and gilt keys; hair pins, tweezers and ear picks, guard chains, beads hooks and eyes, &c. &c. just received and for sale cheap for cash, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Just received and for sale, opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt., German silver guard chains, German silver table, tea and desert spoons, German silver mounted spectacles, also, Plated Table and tea spoons sugar tongs and soup ladles.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

SHELL and horn twist, combs, shell and horn side combs, ivory and horn pocket combs and fine tooth ivory combs; hair, tooth and shaving brushes; pocket books and wallets, silk, cotton and leather purses, scissors and razors, pocket, pen and dirk knives, Pomeroy's superior razor straps just received and for sale cheap, by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt. 29th May, 1838.

BRITANNIA coffee pots, tea pots, tumblers, ink stands, shaving boxes and revolving castors with from four to six bottles; brass candlesticks, snuffers and trays; tea bells, snuff boxes, sun dials and pocket compasses, sun glasses, steel busks, Elastic ties, &c. for sale cheap by

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

Opposite the Court House, St. Albans Vt., 29th May, 1838.

OPPOSITE the Court House, St. Albans, has just received a good assortment of Gold Beads, fine and jeweler's gold, finger rings both plain and set; ladies and gentlemen's Breast Pins, watch keys and Seals.

C. H. HUNTINGTON.

29th May, 1838.

C. H. HUNTINGTON would take this opportunity to inform his friends and customers that he has just returned from New York with a general assortment of watches, silver spoons, gold beads & jewellery which he offers at reduced prices, at his shop opposite the Court House, St. Albans, Vt.

Eight day brass clocks manufactured and warranted correct time keepers. Clocks and watches repaired at short notice and on reasonable terms

To the Inhabitants of the County of Mississkoui.

The Montreal Auxiliary Bible Society, having resolved to supply every destitute family in the Province with a copy of the Holy Scriptures, either by sale or gift; and having with the blessing of God made considerable progress in the work, are anxious to complete it as soon and as efficiently as possible. They have found it necessary to employ visiting Agents to ascertain the destitution and to give an opportunity to all the friends of the cause to contribute to the funds of the Society. For this County they have secured the services of DANIEL CAMPBELL, Esq., who is fully authorized to collect funds as well as to dispose of Bibles. It is hoped that he will be welcome at every house, and that all who have the means will contribute liberally to this good cause.

In behalf of the Montreal A. B. Society  
W. F. CURLEY,  
General agent.

Mississkoui, August 6th, 1838.

## Notice.

The subscriber has on hand, and intends keeping, for sale a quantity of Cabinet ware & Chairs.

WM. HICKOK,  
Cooksville, May, 1838.

## Astray,

SINCE the middle of April, twenty eight fine SHEEP; branded E. J. S., and tail cut close. Whoever will give information to the subscriber concerning the same, will be liberally rewarded.

DANIEL WESTOVER.

Dunham, 2d June, 1838.

## New Work!

On the first of July, 1837, will be published, beautifully printed on good paper, of an extra large royal size, & neatly stitched in a colored cover, the first number of a new periodical work entitled

## THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

Edited by

WILLIAM E. BURTON,  
To whom all original Communications will be Addressed.

The announcement of a new Periodical, in the present state of affairs, may create some feeling of surprise, but having contemplated an alteration in the nature of a very popular monthly publication, 'Every Body's Album,' the proprietors deem it best to proceed in the perfected arrangements, and produce a periodical embodying the most wholesome points of the old work, but conducted with sufficient energy and talent to ensure the success of their new arrangements. The respectable and extensive subscription list of the Album, to which this work is designed as a successor will at once place the Gentleman's Magazine in a circulation at once equal to that of any other monthly work in the United States, and guarantee the continuance of its publication, with the certainty of payment to the enterprise of the proprietors.

The contents of the Gentleman's Magazine will, in every respect be answerable to the meaning of the title. We do not pretend, in our literary pursuits, to fly as 'eagles soar, above the ken of man,' nor shall we be content with merely skimming the surface of the ground; our pages will not be filled with abstruse predilections nor shall we display the brilliancy of our critical acumen in matters 'caviare to the milton.' In short we do not mean to be profoundly learned, nor philosophically dull. We wish to produce a gentlemanly, agreeable book...an epitome of life's adventures...a literary melange, possessing variety to suit all palates and sufficient interest to command a place upon the parlor table of every gentleman in the United States.

In the varied and ample page of contents attached to each number of the Gentleman's Magazine, original articles will be found from some of the most celebrated writers of the day—essays, humorous and didactic...graphic delineations of men and manners...free and spirited translation of the lighter portions of the Literature of continental Europe. A series of original biographical notices of the principal stars in the Dramatic hemisphere. The current Literature will be reviewed in full, and liberal extracts made from rare and valuable works. An original copy right song, not otherwise to be obtained, will be given, with the music, in every number.

The Gentleman's Magazine will contain seventy-two extra sized octavo pages, of two columns each, forming at the close of the year, two large handsome volumes of one thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight columns, each column containing one-third more than an octavo page of average proportions. Several engravings will be given in the course of the year; and the proprietors pledge themselves that the Gentleman's Magazine shall be THE LARGEST AND THE CHEAPEST MONTHLY WORK ISSUED IN THE U. STATES.

To induce subscribers to forward their names immediately, the publisher begs leave to offer the following inducements for Clubbing, the advantages of which proposition can remain in force for a few months only. The subscription to the Gentleman's Magazine, will, for a single copy, be invariably three dollars per annum payable in advance...but a five dollar bill will produce two copies to the same direction, or a club of ten dollars will command five copies.

All letters, postage paid, addressed to Charles Alexander, Athenaeum Buildings, Franklin Place, Philadelphia, will meet the earliest attention.

## Canadian Christian Examiner & Presbyterian Review.

Published at Niagara, U. C.

THIS Work contains Original Essays, Letters, Reviews, on Doctrinal and Practical subjects in Religion; Dissertations on Ecclesiastical Discipline and Policy—on Select Feats of the History of the Church—on education—on laws affecting public morality, &c. Sketches of the lives of eminently useful and holy men. Subordinate articles, original or selected, on the progress, and character of any particular modern heresy—on schemes for promoting the kingdom of Christ—remonstrances against prevailing sins—letters on the spread of Religion in any particular locality, &c. Registers of the proceedings of various Ecclesiastical bodies—of the General assembly, and of Synods and Presbyteries in Scotland—of the Synod of Ulster—of Presbyteries in England—of Synods and Presbyteries in the British Colonies—and of various Religious bodies throughout the world. Reports of Missionary Societies—communications from Missionaries, under the directions of the Synod of Canada—records of facts in Science and natural History, illustrative of Divine wisdom and goodness. Summaries of political intelligence, domestic, national and foreign.

The Christian Examiner is published in the beginning of every month, each number consisting of 32 pages, stitched in colored paper, forwarded to subscribers by mail or otherwise, at 10s. per annum, payable in advance.

ARMOUR & RAMSEY, Agents.

## Book-Binding & BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURING.